

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1872.

MY FUSION WE CONSIDER.

Every few days some little country editor, whose paper looks like it was printed with swamp mud, mounts his tripod and reads out of the Democratic party every man who would win in our ranks enough liberal Republicans to make victory certain. It is time for all such tomfoolery to cease. In the next contest for the presidency, the old Democratic party will present a united front. But the duty of the hour is to beat up recruits. It is useless to fret and fume about the issues and to twiddle about dying in the last ditch. So far as the APPEAL is concerned, it will be easily pleased in regard to platforms, so far as national questions are concerned. Democracy is platform enough for us. What that is no body of men can instruct us. We have but one plank in our platform, just now, and that is to beat the Radicals—drive them from power and install Democracy in all the departments of government. Until we do that it is idle to talk about what we prefer. We must accept anything the Radicals whisper threat upon us. We have no choice in the matter save bloody revolution and of that the country has had enough for the present century. There is no reason on the face of the earth why those Republicans who are honestly opposed to the re-election of Grant and the continuance for another four years of the abuses which have distinguished his administration, should not co-operate with the Democracy in the next presidential election. As we understand it, there is no difficulty in agreeing upon a platform. The negro, it is admitted on all hands, has nothing to do with the contest except as given him—equal civil rights have been given him. It is true Sumner contends, in addition, that there must be equal social rights. This, however, will not be adopted as a plank in the platform of either party. Considering the negro question, therefore, as settled, we can see no obstacle to the cordial co-operation of all elements in favor of honest administration and constitutional government, to overthrow the present corrupt dynasty. The Radicals maintain that the will of the land; that congress is the sole judge of the extent of their powers, and that the States have none save permissive rights, which they hold subject to the will of congress. In this respect the two parties are as wide as the poles. Democrats believe the constitution a law alike to congress and presidents as to the humblest individual. They regard the general government as one of limited powers derived from the constitution, and that grants of power to the States are to be strictly construed by all its departments. This was the theory of the fathers of the republic—of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. In the early days no public man dared sneer at such risks. They were regarded, in the language of Jefferson, as "the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies." Hence it was that the original members of the federal compact demanded the early adoption of an amendment declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited to the States respectively, or the people." This theory of government was recently enunciated by the supreme court of the United States. It is a radicalism seemed to have been frightened by the rapid strides which were being made toward consolidation and the complete absorption of State rights by the general government, and determined it was too late to re-announce the true doctrine. We refer to the case carried up by Massachusetts, testing the right of the general government to tax a State judge's salary. The right was denied and the law of congress declared void. Justice Clifford, of the supreme court, in his decision, as directed by other justices and other members of the court, said that the States were not created by the United States, as the States existed as independent sovereigns even before the union was formed. And the supreme court declared that "one dissenting voice would have been enough to sustain the law of congress, unless the separate and independent condition of each State, under the constitution, is recognized by congress, the general government itself would disappear from the family of nations." What more emphatic endorsement of the Democracy could be had than this decision of the supreme court, and what more withering denunciation of Radical heresies? The principles of the Democratic party must be reinstated in the control of the general government, "or it will disappear from the family of nations." Trumbo and his kindred, native Republicans, entertain these views, and while Democratic politicians and Democratic newspapers are laboring to secure the support of this disaffected element, it is as ludicrous as it is contemptible to hear a little editor crowing in his swamp about treason to the country.

THE South Carolina ku-klux trials having come to an abrupt termination, it is now seen that the outrages of the white population resulted from a spirit of revenge personal to those inflicting and the inflicted, and that politics had nothing whatever to do with the matter. The New York Sun (Radical), animated by a spirit of fair play, admits that the country where the disturbances took place had been in an unsettled condition; the whites had, in many instances, been pillaged and burnt out by the lowest class of negroes; and, as those all belonged to the loyal league, it was impossible to secure their conviction in any of the courts; while, even the residence of a member of the league was pretty sure to be followed by a pardon from the governor. This inflamed the passions of the mean whites, as they are called, who have a natural antipathy to the colored race, and led them into the commission of outrages of the most cruel and barbarous character. This was not because the negroes voted the Republican ticket, but because of the bitter feeling existing between the lowest classes of the two races, aggravated by the impunity with which the negroes were permitted to plunder their white neighbors.

SPANISH.

The Speech of War—The Spanish Ship's

The Right of Search—The Spanish Ship's

Cuba and the Cuban—Magnitude of the

The Case of General Thomas Jordan—A

Noble Pros. That Shows How the

The Spanish Impregnable with the

The United States being the sensation of

The day, and likely to lead to war, the

The world, we compile from our ex-

changes its origin, together with

Items of interest in regard to the

The case of the United States vs. General

Thomas Jordan.

The following is the sworn statement

of the officers and crew of the

American steamer Florida. The clear

testimony will set at rest the doubt

thrown upon the statement of the

owners by the authorities at Wash-

ington.

Be it known that on the ninth day

of January, in the year of our Lord

1872, before me, William P. Heron, a

notary public, duly admitted, com-

missioned and sworn, under the

authority of the said State, and

residing in the city of Charleston,

South Carolina, personally appeared

George Mitchell, master of the

steamer Florida, of New York, of

the burden of five hundred and

fourteen tons, or thereabouts (of

which vessel I am duly sworn), the

registered owner (who brings with

him James F. Mitchell, first mate;

John Whittington, second mate; J. D.

Andrews, steward; George Simmons,

cook; William Howard, Ephraim

Andrews, and John Burns, seamen,

all of whom are sworn, to the said

steamer, and the said appears being

by me, the said notary, duly sworn,

according to law, to declare and

say for the truth, as follows, viz:

That on Thursday, the 14th day

of December, now last past, they, the

said appears, in their respective

capacities above named, together with

the crew of the ship's company, did

depart under sail (the propeller being

broken off, could not use the engine)

from the port of St. Thomas, West

Indies, laden in ballast, and bound for

the port of New York.

That on said day, at five o'clock

a.m., they have short and set fore-

sail and main-sail. At six o'clock a.m.

steamer came alongside and took

the ship's hawser, when they weighed

anchor and proceeded to sea. At

seven a.m. steam tug came off their

line and they made all sail. At eight

o'clock a.m. the Spanish war vessel

Vasco Nunez de Balboa, which has

been watching the Florida while in

port, was then seen passing Vasco

Nunez de Balboa, and at ten o'clock

a.m. the said steamer, which is a

war steamer, three miles, cleared

the river, and bore down on the

Florida. At 10:40 a.m. a smoke of

a steam vessel was seen to wind-

ward, when the said steamer, which

was a steamer, bore down on the

Florida. At 11:00 a.m. the said

steamer, which is a steamer, bore

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